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...and editorial...
...information of...
...movement.

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WILLIAM GREEN, President

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1936

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer

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NON-UNION EMPLOYERS FINED \$200 FOR FALSE ADVERTISING

Judge Smith of San Diego finds Metal Works Proprietor Guilty of Unlawfully Claiming He Operated a Union Shop.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Diego, Calif.—Judge H. H. Smith of the United States District Court for the Southern District of California today found Metal Works Proprietor guilty of untruthfully claiming he operated a union shop.

The court, in its decision, found that Metal Works, a corporation organized in California, had operated a union shop for the purpose of obtaining a contract with the United States Navy for the construction of a ship.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Board Denies that It Has Issued or Contemplates Issuing Any Call for Personal Data from Workers.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—An extensively circulated form purporting to be issued by the Social Security Board was branded as a "hoax" and "deliberate fabrication" by Arthur J. Altmeyer, acting chairman.

The board's statement following the charge by Harrison E. Spangler, executive vice chairman of the Republican National Committee, Chicago, that the board was planning to issue a "hoax" form, called for a "complete reorganization of the American government."

Commenting on information that the board was planning to issue a "hoax" form, Altmeyer said that the board was planning to issue a "hoax" form.

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Unemployed by Court

Detroit Judge Imposes Sentence on Printer Who Used Altered Printing Trades Union Emblem Without Authority.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Detroit, Mich.—A jury in Recorder's Court here found James R. Sumner, printer and proprietor of the Bismarck Press, guilty of willfully using the emblem of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America without authority.

A warrant against Sumner was issued by Judge J. F. Johnson on November 2, 1935, charging him with using the emblem of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America without authority.

The jury found Sumner guilty of using the emblem of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America without authority.

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JAMES O'CONNELL, LABOR LEADER SINCE 1891, DIES

Served for Many Years as President of Machinists' Union, Vice President of American Federation of Labor, and President of A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—James O'Connell, well-known American labor leader for more than 40 years, died here October 30 after a long illness. He was 73 years old.

O'Connell was born in Minnesota, and was a member of the American Federation of Labor and the American Union of Machinists. He was elected president of the American Union of Machinists in 1910.

O'Connell was elected vice president of the American Federation of Labor in 1915, and served continuously as third and fourth vice president.

O'Connell was elected president of the American Federation of Labor in 1918, and served as president until 1921.

O'Connell was elected president of the American Federation of Labor in 1921, and served as president until 1924.

O'Connell was elected president of the American Federation of Labor in 1924, and served as president until 1927.

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O'Connell was elected president of the American Federation of Labor in 1936, and served as president until 1939.

O'Connell was elected president of the American Federation of Labor in 1939, and served as president until 1942.

O'Connell was elected president of the American Federation of Labor in 1942, and served as president until 1945.

O'Connell was elected president of the American Federation of Labor in 1945, and served as president until 1948.

O'Connell was elected president of the American Federation of Labor in 1948, and served as president until 1951.

O'Connell was elected president of the American Federation of Labor in 1951, and served as president until 1954.

AMERICAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

Corporations Took 58 Per Cent Increase in Profits During First Half of 1936, but the Work Week Has Been Lengthened Two Hours and Wage Increases Held Down to 5.5 Per Cent.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Business is recovering by leaps and bounds, profits are rapidly approaching the stupendously high level of the years before the depression, stockholders are pocketing increased dividends, but those who own and operate industry are using their economic power to increase the length of the work week and hold the wages of working men and women who make profits and dividends possible down to a disproportionate share of realized prosperity, according to the current Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor.

The survey, which is the first since the termination of the N. E. A. survey, shows that the average work week has been lengthened by two hours, increasing from 38 hours to 40 hours. By thus adding to the work week of those already employed instead of taking on new workers, American industry has denied jobs to several hundred thousand unemployed.

Pointing out that "workers' average earnings per hour have shown no significant gain," the survey states that since the termination of the N. E. A. survey, the average hourly earnings of workers have increased by only 5.5 per cent, while the average work week has increased by 5.5 per cent.

The survey also shows that the average work week has increased by 5.5 per cent, while the average hourly earnings of workers have increased by only 5.5 per cent.

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